

APR 23 1921
WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 52.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

U. S. REJECTS FIRST OVER-URES FOR MEDIATION FROM BERLIN, BUT IS READY TO APPROACH ALLIES ON A NEW SPECIFIC BASIS; GERMAN REFUSES TO TRANSFER GOLD TO OCCUPIED ZONE

MILLER MAY CALL SUPREME COURT IN EXTRA BOOZETERM

Governor Will Act if Contention Here Becomes More Acute.

HOPES FOR EARLY RELIEF

But Is Determined Courts Shall Not Break Down Under State Law.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 21.

Gov. Miller said to-day he would consider the advisability of convening an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court in New York, if necessary, to keep pace with the liquor violation cases now clogging the courts. It has not been suggested officially as yet to the Governor that he take hold of the situation in New York because of the situation growing out of strict State enforcement of the prohibition law. But the Executive is keeping close watch on developments. Defeat of the State prohibition law will not be tolerated through breakdown of the courts.

That, in effect, is what the condition in the metropolis would amount to if the cases kept piling up by the hundreds and the courts were unable to dispose of them. Estimates have reached the Governor that it would take two years or longer to clear the calendars in General Sessions of the booze litigations now pending.

The Governor said it was natural at this early stage to overestimate the gravity of the situation, and that probably it would not be found as serious after the law was more firmly established. He was asked whether he would do anything to expedite the trial of cases, and answered:

"I might convene an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court and assign justices to help out and clear up the cases," he replied.

WET ARRESTS 1,681; 113 ARE INDICTED \$500,000 Booze Seized Here Under State Law.

A statement yesterday by John A. Leach, First Deputy Police Commissioner, said that the Police Department began to enforce the new State prohibition laws 1,681 arrests have been made and more than \$500,000 worth of liquor confiscated, with 113 indictments returned by the Grand Jury of New York county and more than thirty by the Grand Jury of Kings county. In making this statement, Leach said, the police have seized 699 barrels of whiskey and wine, 12,716 bottles of whiskey and other spirits, 31 small kegs of whiskey, 30 jugs of whiskey, 12 demijohns of liquor, one horse and wagon, seven automobile trucks and four taxicabs.

A delegation of Jewish rabbis called on Commissioner Leach and protested against the action of the police in seizing sacramental wines, claiming such activity had caused a serious shortage in the quantity of wine used to celebrate the Passover, which will begin at sundown to-night. They told the Commissioner detectives have been raiding wholesale liquor stores and seizing liquor, and that the Jews had become so frightened that few of them would take the chance of obtaining wine for the religious rites in their homes. They said one dealer who had a \$1,000,000 stock of such wines had stopped deliveries because his men were being arrested as fast as they tried to furnish Jewish families with their supplies for the Passover ceremonies.

Assistant District Attorney Banton held a conference with Commissioner Leach and declared afterwards he had not decided what could be done about it. "I believe," he said, "that those who wrote the law had in mind only the Christian faith."

Albert B. Unger, Assistant District Attorney, said yesterday that in addition to the 113 indictments already returned in this county he is awaiting 700 complaints which will be presented to the Grand Jury as soon as possible. John H. Banton, Chief Assistant District Attorney, said he hoped to begin trying liquor cases by the first of next month, but declared calendars in the Court of General Sessions have been clogged with other matters for more than six months and there is no prospect of the situation being relieved.

Under the national prohibition laws each Jewish family which follows the orthodox manner of worship is allowed each congregation to be the judge of whether the family is orthodox and therefore entitled to a supply. Hundreds of approved rabbi applications for wine are on file in the office of the United States Director of Prohibition Enforcement, but many of them have not been filled because of the fear of police action.

Oliver Morosco, theatrical producer, was fined \$100 by Federal Judge Thomas F. Chaffield, sitting in Brooklyn, after he had pleaded guilty to having unknowingly in his possession ninety-two bottles of whiskey, which had not been recorded on a Federal permit for the transportation of his private liquor stock from Great Neck, L. I., to Los Angeles, Cal.

Morosco testified he had not been home for several weeks and had no idea how the extra bottles came to be among the other intoxicants. Judge Chaffield ordered the ninety-two bottles seized and forty-two barrels of bottled

Bandits Hold Up Banker, Flee in Car With \$25,000

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, April 21.—In a daylight holdup five armed automobile bandits to-day robbed the vice-president and the cashier of the Scheubert & Amberg State Bank on West North avenue and escaped with \$25,000 in \$5 and \$10 bills.

Those held up were John F. Amberg, the vice-president, and Morton F. Stone, cashier. The robbery occurred in the heart of the Garfield Park residence district.

CRAIG FIGURES ON \$260,000,000 LOAN

Puts Blame of City Shortage on Failure to Advance Tax Payment Date.

INTEREST TO BE \$2,250,000

Comptroller Says It Will Be Easier to Get if Mayor Heads Chamberlain.

As a result of the failure of the Legislature to pass the bill he requested, moving the date for payment of the second installment of taxes up to July 1, Comptroller Charles L. Craig said yesterday the city will have to seek the largest loan ever undertaken in the history of the New York market to obtain the funds it needs for the second half of this year. The total figure he expects to have to ask is \$260,000,000. He declared that he has no assurance whatever that he will be able to get it.

So serious is the situation, he said, he is considering asking Gov. Miller to call a special session of the Legislature to pass the tax date bill. Of the \$260,000,000, the sum of \$190,000,000 is to be borrowed on corporate stock, and would have had to be borrowed even if the bill had passed, but the additional burden imposed by the failure to pass the bill makes the task more difficult. The remaining \$70,000,000 will be sought on special revenue bonds to meet the budgetary requirements after July 1. The Comptroller said that had the bill passed, it would have been necessary to borrow only \$20,000,000 on special revenue bonds, resulting in a saving of nearly \$2,250,000 in interest.

Should the Legislature approve the bill now before him abolishing the office of City Chamberlain, the Comptroller said, it would enable him to negotiate loans with greater ease, since he then could leave the borrowed money on deposit with the lender until needed.

MYSTERY IN FATAL EXPLOSION AT DETROIT

Dynamite or TNT Believed to Have Been Used.

DETROIT, April 21.—Police began an investigation of a mysterious explosion on Detroit's Woodward side this morning that caused the death of two persons, injured a score of others and caused property loss running into the thousands.

The explosion occurred in a small shed at Ellmore avenue and Fort street West, in the rear of Gustave Hermann's soft drink parlor.

Three small buildings in the vicinity, including that of Hermann, and five homes were wrecked or badly damaged.

At first it was believed an acetylene tank had exploded and blown up. Hermann told police that to his knowledge no explosive had been stored in the shed. Investigation revealed the detonation was caused either by dynamite or TNT.

TURNIPS ARRIVE O. K., BUT RUM IS MISSING

Pittsburgh Man Sues Canadians for \$8,000 Whiskey.

MONTREAL, April 21.—A new method for smuggling liquor across the Canadian boundary by hiding the contraband under vegetables was revealed in court to-day. Abraham Freeman of Pittsburgh charged two men with obtaining money on false pretences in neglecting to include in a carload of turnips liquor for which he had paid \$8,000.

The car arrived safely at McKeesport, where Freeman is the proprietor of a produce company. He asserted it contained a full load of turnips but no whiskey.

MEXICO TO SEND GALE, U. S. RADICAL, TO CHINA
Guatemala Won't Let Per-
nicious Foreigner Land.

Mexico City, April 21.—Linn A. E. Gale, the American radical who was expelled from Mexico as a pernicious foreigner and went to Guatemala only to be sent back to Mexico, will be started to-morrow under guard for Manzanillo, a Pacific coast port.

He will be sent to China, according to an official statement issued to-day.

HAYWOOD ESCAPES PRISON BY FLIGHT TO SOVIET RUSSIA

I. W. W. Leader Left New York for Stockholm, Is Official Admission.

OTHERS ALSO VANISH

Attorney for Agitator Notifies Officials That Client Has Quit Country.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, April 21.—"Big Bill" Haywood, convicted I. W. W. leader, who was to have begun a sentence of twenty years in Port Leavenworth Federal Prison to-day, has skipped away from American authorities and is at present in Moscow, according to information received by United States Attorney Charles F. Clyne to-day.

Haywood went on the steamship Oscar II., according to Mr. Clyne's information, and landed in Riga. It is thought that others of the sixty I. W. W. who were convicted with Haywood escaped.

Haywood was last heard of in New York on March 30, when his attorney, Otto Christensen, communicated with him at the Civil Liberty Society's quarters there. When the Supreme Court upheld the I. W. W.'s conviction a few days ago he attempted to communicate with him again without success.

Haywood was supposed to enter Leavenworth to-day, and as soon as Mr. Clyne received the information that the leader had slipped away to Russia he caused a check to be made at Leavenworth. Haywood was not found.

The bureau of investigation was notified and began a search over the entire country to locate the fugitive. At the same time the passport bureau records were checked to see if Haywood had obtained a passport under his own or a forged name, and American representatives in Europe were wired to obtain information concerning the I. W. W. leader.

Lawyer Tells of Flight.
Otto Christensen was first to notify the District Attorney that his client was in Europe.

"It was I who first notified District Attorney Clyne that I had received word that Haywood had departed for Riga," said Christensen. "I did this as a duty I felt I owed to Haywood's bondsmen, for if he has left the country they should be apprised of the fact."

Haywood is said to have arrived at Riga on April 16, after a stopover at Stockholm. In I. W. W. circles it is learned that he went to Moscow to attend a meeting of the Trade Union International, to which he is one of the seven American delegates.

William D. Haywood has a record of more than twenty years, and is charged with acts of crime, chiefly in the name of "labor." He was secretary and treasurer of the I. W. W. and has been branded a hater of the navy and director of that organization's opposition to the war. It is alleged that he conceived most, if not all, of the plots designed to hamper the army and navy, and personally led the army and navy to completion. In other words, he was commander in chief of the biggest of all anti-war conspiracies and recognized as such by 145 others who were indicted in Chicago in October, 1917.

Haywood's Record of Crime.
Haywood's record shows he was tried once for his life and that he has been arrested and convicted many times.

That he escaped the gallows was chiefly due to the help of his attorney, who was in the judgment of some simple human inability on the part of the jury to believe one man could have plotted such a series of fiendish crimes as was imputed to Haywood by Harry Orchard, the self-confessed principal in the particular murder for which Haywood and others of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners had been brought into the dock.

For about ten years Haywood was a leading figure in the Western Federation of Miners, an organization which was the history of the trial, and he boasted of thirteen murders when he was arrested some time ago and sent to prison after being convicted. At that time he said he received \$20 a week as a professional murderer. He denied this yesterday, however.

"It was two murders that I have done," he said.

"Who do you people kill?" he was asked.

He said that they killed anybody their boss told them to kill, but that usually these were "no good people and criminals." He testified that he had heard Perovla and Parelli tell another man they had killed Nazario.

The trial will be continued to-day.

NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.
PARIS, April 21.—Andre Chevrillon was officially received into the French Academy to-day. He was elected a member of the academy last June to fill the seat of the late Etienne Victor Lamy.

Britain, to Save Cost, May Scrap Airships

LONDON, April 21.—Capt. Frederick E. Guest, the new Air Secretary, told the House of Commons to-day that if no scheme for disposal by the Air Ministry of Great Britain's surplus airships were devised it might be necessary to destroy them in order to save the cost of maintenance and personnel.

MURDERED FOUR, HIS BRAG IN COURT

'The Butcher,' Brought From Dannemora to Testify, Says He Earned His Title.

HIRED OUT AS A SLAYER

Relates With Gusto How He and Others Lured Nazario to Death in Yonkers.

Alphonse Scroia was brought down from Dannemora Prison yesterday, where he is serving a sentence of twelve years, and told Justice Arthur S. Tompkins and a jury in the Supreme Court at White Plains how he came by the name by which he is known among the gangsters and other crooks of the lower East Side. Scroia called him "The Butcher." Scroia said that he was known throughout the district as a man who always obeyed the orders of the man known as "king of the gang," and as a man who would commit murder on short notice for a small sum.

"Have you been implicated in many murders?" asked District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis.

"Sure," said Scroia, carelessly. "I belonged to the Coney Island and Navy street gangs. I got three other murders on my credit."

Scroia was one of the State's star witnesses in the trial of Frank Fevola for the murder of General Nazario, who was shot to death on March 16, 1917, in a wooded section of Yonkers near Napera Park. The witness admitted readily that he was one of the party that lured Nazario to Yonkers and there shot him to death, but he said, although he fired a bullet into the man's body it was not his affair, really, but Fevola's, and that he merely fired to help Fevola, and he was sure that the orders of the boss were carried out.

Scroia appeared rather pleased at the opportunity to tell his crime, and he related with gusto many times the chiefs of the Navy street and the Coney Island gangs had sent him out to commit a killing. He said that as he said, he had been able to earn the money of Nazario was brought about because Fevola thought Nazario would try to even the score with Fevola, and he had come up between them. He Fevola, Antonio Parelli and Anniello Parelli met Nazario in Yonkers, Scroia said.

"We walked some distance," he went on, "and then, according to a signal we had arranged, Fevola said he was sick and he stopped back. He fired at Nazario, the bullet hitting the man in the back. Anniello and myself fired according to our arrangement with Fevola, and there he was dead. We threw away our guns and took our car for Yonkers, and then back to New York."

"Did you shoot to kill after you saw Fevola shoot at Nazario?"

"When you shoot you shoot to kill," replied Scroia. "You must understand that this was not my case. When I shot on my own cases I never shot a man in the back."

Scroia went on to tell much of the inside history of the Navy street and Coney Island gangs. It was much the same as the history of other gangs that have risen to power in New York from time to time and which have then been crushed and shot to earth by the Police Department.

The gang history had many ramifications, and for this reason the testimony of Raffaele Danielle was also heard. Danielle is better known in gangdom as Ralph the Barber, and is the man who boasted of thirteen murders when he was arrested some time ago and sent to prison after being convicted. At that time he said he received \$20 a week as a professional murderer. He denied this yesterday, however.

"It was two murders that I have done," he said.

"Who do you people kill?" he was asked.

He said that they killed anybody their boss told them to kill, but that usually these were "no good people and criminals." He testified that he had heard Perovla and Parelli tell another man they had killed Nazario.

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PARIS SAYS BERLIN WILL NOT SHIP ITS REICHSBANK COIN

Germany Denies Sending Metal Out of Country in Face of Ultimatum.

HAS 1,091,598,000 MARKS

To-day Was Limit Set for Putting Up Guarantee for Reparations Payment.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 21.—The German Government has refused to transfer the gold reserves of the Reichsbank, the German imperial bank, to the Coblenz and Cologne branches of the bank as demanded by the Reparations Commission, it was announced here to-day.

Berlin, April 21.—Total gold holdings of the Imperial Bank of Germany, according to the statement of the bank as of April 15, were 1,091,598,000 marks, as compared with holdings of 1,091,602,000 marks announced in the statement of April 7.

That the German Government has been exporting gold into neutral countries was denied semi-officially here to-day.

The presence of German coin in New York was explained as possibly being due to shipments from Sweden, which country, the semi-official statement says, has been in possession of German gold sent there to cover purchases during the war.

The Allied Reparations Commission announced on Tuesday last that Germany had received until April 22 to transfer the gold reserves of the Reichsbank to its Coblenz and Cologne branches as security for reparations, as previously demanded by the commission. The latter notified the German Government that if Germany refused to comply with the ultimatum immediate delivery of the gold to the commission itself would be required. It was explained to the Germans that if the gold were transferred to the branches named it might continue to figure as part of the Reichsbank balance, but the German Government would have no right to dispose of it without previous authority to do so from the commission.

CANADA SOON TO NAME MINISTER TO U. S.

Delay, Premier Says, Is Due to Selecting Best Man.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Definite announcement of the Canadian Government's intention to appoint a Minister to the United States was made in the House of Commons to-night by Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, during a debate on a vote of \$50,000 for Canadian representation at Washington.

"It is intended to make the appointment," Premier Meighen declared. "There is one reason, and one only, why the appointment has not already been made, and that is because the Government has not been able to decide on the best man to occupy this important post."

"The appointment is in the best interests of Canada and of the Empire," declared N. W. Rowell, former President of the Privy Council. "If we are to be on the best of terms with our neighbors we must be in constant touch with them and understand their frame of mind."

Conflict sooner or later between the British Ambassador and the Canadian Minister was advanced as an argument against the appointment by W. F. Cockshutt, a Government supporter.

M. TAYLOR PYNE SO ILL CONSULTATION IS HELD

Princeton Trustee and Director in Many Corporations.

M. Taylor Pyne of 252 Madison avenue, a lawyer who was for many years prominent in financial circles, is ill with bronchial pneumonia at his home. It was reported last night that his condition had become so serious that six physicians had been called in consultation.

About three months ago Mr. Pyne suffered a general breakdown, largely as the result of overwork, but bronchial pneumonia did not develop until two or three days ago. Until that time his physicians believed all he required was rest to regain his normal strength.

Mr. Pyne was born in New York in 1855. He is a graduate of Princeton University and Columbia Law School. He began to practice law in 1879. He is a trustee of Princeton and a director in many corporations.

TEXT OF GERMANY'S APPEAL; SECRETARY HUGHES'S REPLY

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 21.

HERE is the text of the German note delivered to the American Commissioner at Berlin:

"Berlin, April 20, 1921.

"In the name of the German Government and the German people the undersigned, notwithstanding the still existing technical state of war, respectfully petition the President of the United States of America to mediate the reparations question and to fix the sum to be paid by Germany to the Allied Powers and eagerly urge him to secure the consent of the Allied Powers to such mediation. They solemnly declare that the German Government is ready and willing to agree without qualification or reservation to pay to the Allied Powers as reparations such sum as the President after examination may find just and right. They formally pledge themselves to fulfill in letter and spirit all the provisions of any award that may be made by him.

"With abiding faith in the righteousness of this request and with undeniable sincerity of purpose the German people through their constituted government submit their appeal to the President of the United States with the confident hope that it be granted to the end that a final award may be made in accordance with right and justice to meet the heartfelt wishes of all civilized nations, to avoid the immeasurable consequences of imminent coercive measures and to promote the peace of the world.

"FEHRENBACH, 'SIMONS'."

Text of the reply of the Secretary of State forwarded through the American Commissioner at Berlin:

"April 21, 1921.

"This Government could not agree to mediate the question of reparations with a view to acting as umpire in its settlement. Impressed, however, with the seriousness of the issues involved, as they affect the whole world, the Government of the United States feels itself to be deeply concerned with the question of obtaining an early and just solution. This Government strongly desires that there should be an immediate resumption of negotiations and reiterates its earnest hope that the German Government will promptly formulate such proposals as would present a proper basis for discussion. Should the German Government take this course this Government will consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments in a manner acceptable to them in order that negotiations may speedily be resumed."

COAL STRIKE BAR TO REPARATIONS

French Seizure of Ruhr Valley Pitted Against English Coal Situation.

COULD ABSORB MARKETS

Suggestion That Ruhr Coal Taken by Allied Action Should Be Pooled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, April 21.

The attitude of Premier Lloyd George regarding the Hythe conference Saturday depends so greatly on developments to-morrow in connection with the strike of the British coal miners that persons close to him are unwilling to indicate to-night just what his position will be except to assert that it will be one of hearty, if only moral, support of any reasonable proposal Premier Briand of France may offer.

A report was heard here to-day that America would be represented in the Hythe conference, but it was promptly discredited in both American and British circles.

It was repeated in well informed circles that the conference would be almost a private meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand to enable the latter to put the British Prime Minister in touch with what happened in connection with the German reparations question while he was absorbed with the labor troubles.

Not only will Mr. Lloyd George's policy depend on whether the coal miners decide to go back to work and thus restore industrial peace in the British Isles, when their conference of delegates meets here to-morrow, but it is reported that the French plans regarding the Ruhr valley must be weighed in the light of the situation obtaining in the British coal industry—a situation which is at this time by no means clear.

An anonymous "international authority" in an interview printed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a Lloyd George organ, to-night says unequivocally that "Great Britain has lost her coal markets and the prospect of their recovery is despaired of."

Then he proceeds to argue that France apparently is determined to get the Ruhr coal. He says that if she does this she will not need coal from this side of the Channel, and that she will be able to export coal to markets which hitherto have been exclusively British.

"She can," he continues, "even let Germany have what coal she wants. Shipments from east coast ports know what that means." He suggests that Ruhr coal taken by allied action should be pooled.

In this connection Upper Silesian coal questions undoubtedly will enter into the Hythe discussions.

Frantic efforts are being made by Downing Street to get the final report of the Silesian Committee before the end of this week, but latest indications are that the report will not be ready in final form in time for the Hythe meeting.

Opinion both in the lobbies of Westminster and in London generally is hardening against Germany. German officials here appreciate this fact, and it is understood that they have reported to

FRENCH TO INVADE WITH 100,000 MEN

To Occupy Two-thirds of Ruhr Valley, With Elberfeld and Barmen.

YIELD, 3 BILLION YEARLY

Exploitation of Mines, Mills and Plants to Follow With Taxes on Output.

PARIS, April 21.—One hundred thousand French troops, in addition to those now on the Rhine, are provided for in the plan elaborated by the Mixed Military and Civil Commission, according to the *Liberte*.

There now are 80,000 French troops in the occupied territory, the average cost for the maintenance of which is \$4,000,000 francs monthly.

The *Liberte* adds that the plan calls for the occupation of two-thirds of the Ruhr industrial valley, and also Elberfeld and Barmen in Westphalia. Troops returning from Cilicia (Asia Minor), the newspaper says, will be used and the balance will be made up from the class of 1918.

The *Liberte* says it is expected the proceeds from the coal deliveries alone will amount to 1,900,000 francs yearly, while the returns from other industries are figured at 1,900,000 francs, totaling near 3,800,000 francs per year.

The essential principle of the economic measures consists, according to the newspaper, of continuation of the working of the mines and mills and other plants by German companies, under the immediate control of the Allies. The allied plan provides that a certain percentage of coal mined shall be exported to Germany. The percentage, which may be modified according to circumstances, is fixed at 25 per cent of the output, says the *Liberte*, which adds that an additional tax of ten marks gold to the already existing tax of ten marks gold on every ton of coal sold outside the Ruhr, and three marks gold on lignite, will be levied.

The percentage of the shares of the Allies in the profits from German industry will not be fixed.

The plan also provides for a 40 per cent tax on all exports from the Ruhr. No goods will be permitted to leave the Ruhr zone before the amount is deposited in a bank designated by the Commission on Reparations. It provides also for manufacturing, under allied control, of certain exportable articles and the delivery of raw material to French engineers and the distribution of the proceeds among the Allies will be made by an allied commission. M. Briand, director of the French National Coal Bureau, is reported as slated to head this commission.

The mixed military and civil commission met to-day at the headquarters of Marshal Foch and definitely decided the details for the military and economic organization of German territory to be occupied after May 1 should Germany try to evade her reparations obligations.

The commission adopted two reports of the military experts concerning the situation of the Ruhr to be occupied and the effective measures necessary to the operation, and three reports, exclusively economic, the first, concerning the working of mines and metallurgical plants, the second, the financial administration, and the third, the feeding of the populations and the families of mine workers.

Harding and Hughes Consider Urgent Plea Sent by Germany to Fix Size of Reparations.

WILL NOT BE UMPIRE

But Willing to Present to Allies New Basis to Satisfy Just Claims and Let Productivity Resume.

BOTH NOTES MADE PUBLIC

America's Reply Is Based on Germany's Apparently Sincere Desire to Reopen Negotiations.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The American Government has refused an urgent request of the German Government that President Harding mediate the question of reparations between Germany and the Allies and fix the sum Germany is to pay.

The United States agreed, however, that if the German Government would formulate promptly such proposals regarding reparations "as would present a proper basis for discussion" it would "consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments in a manner acceptable to them in order that negotiations may speedily be resumed."

Germany's appeal, signed by Chancellor Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Simons, was directed to President Harding and was transmitted through American Commissioner Ellis Loring Dresel at Berlin. It was answered by Secretary Hughes after a conference late to-day with the President at the White House.

Text of Correspondence Issued.

The text of both the appeal and the reply were made public to-night by the State Department. The communication from Berlin said the German Government was "ready and willing" to agree "without qualification or reservation" to pay such sum as the President after examination and investigation might "find just and right" and "to fulfill in letter and spirit all the provisions of any award that may be made by him."

In reply Secretary Hughes said the Washington Government could not agree to mediate the question of reparations with a view to acting as umpire in its settlement, but if Germany would formulate such proposals as would present a proper basis